



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

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765

Report
OF THE
INDIAN TARIFF BOARD
ON THE
**ELECTRIC FANS
INDUSTRY**

नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

BOMBAY,

1951

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REPORT OF THE
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1951

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RESOLUTION

(TARIFFS)

New Delhi, the 16th February, 1952.

No. 229.—The Indian Tariff Board was asked to enquire into the claim for protection made by the Electric Fans Industry. The Board, having investigated the claim, has submitted its report. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) Having regard to the comparative figures of the landed costs of imports and the fair selling prices of the indigenous products and also in view of the current restriction of imports, there is at present no case for imposition of any protective duty on electric fans.
- (2) There is no case for a reduction in the import duties on raw materials at present. An export surplus of electric fans may, however, arise in future and it is probable that indigenous fans may meet with strong competition in the export market. In that event, the question of granting relief to this industry in the matter of duties on the imported raw materials used in its production for export should be favourably considered by Government.
- (3) Arrangements should be made with the Collectors of Customs and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics to record imports in terms of quantity as well as value of the following categories of electric fans, namely, ceiling fans, table fans, railway carriage fans, pedestal fans and air circulators.
- (4) The Indian Standards Institution should be requested to expedite the formulation of standard specifications for all types of electric fans which are at present manufactured in the country on a commercial scale.
- (5) The Industry should take up the question of adequate allocation of steel, direct with the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

- (6) The manufacturers should take note of the criticisms made by Government Departments, Railways and other consumers, regarding the need for considerable improvement in the construction and finish of indigenous table fans and railway carriage fans and take steps to remove the defects.

2. Government accept the recommendations. The attention of the Industry is invited to recommendations Nos. (5) and (6).

K. N. KAUL,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.



सत्यमेव जयते

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REPORT ON THE ELECTRIC FANS INDUSTRY.

1. (a) The Fan Manufacturers' Association, Verka, Amritsar, in its letter dated 14th January, 1949, addressed to the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce, applied for protection to the electric fans industry. The Fan Makers' Association of India, Calcutta, in its letter No. Fan/F.9-328, dated 9th March, 1950, to the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, requested that the duties on imported raw materials required for the manufacture of electric fans, such as, winding wires, insulating materials, pipes, etc., should be abolished or drastically reduced or refunded.

(b) The claim of the industry to protection or assistance was referred to the Board for investigation and report by the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce, by their Resolution No. 1-T/A(7)/49, dated 14th October, 1950, read with paragraphs 2 and 7 of their Resolution in the late Department of Commerce No. 218-T(55)/45, dated 3rd November, 1945, and paragraph 4 of the Resolution bearing the same number, dated 16th February, 1946.

2. The terms of reference for this inquiry are stated in paragraph 5 of the Government Resolution dated 3rd November, 1945. In accordance with those terms the Board has to satisfy itself:—

- (i) That the industry is established and conducted on sound business lines;
- (ii) (a) that, having regard to the natural or economic advantages enjoyed by the industry and its actual or probable costs, it is likely within a reasonable time to develop sufficiently to be able to carry on successfully without protection or State assistance; or
- (b) that it is an industry to which it is desirable in the national interest to grant protection or assistance and that the probable cost of such protection or assistance to the community is not excessive.

Where a claim to protection or assistance is found to be established, that is, if condition (i) and condition (ii) (a) or (b) are satisfied, the Board may recommend:—

- (i) whether, at what rate and in respect of what articles, or class or description of articles, a protective duty should be imposed;

- (ii) what additional or alternative measures should be taken to protect or assist the industry; and
- (iii) for what period, not exceeding three years, the tariff or other measures recommended should remain in force.

In making its recommendations, the Board has to give due weight to the interests of the consumer in the light of the prevailing conditions and also consider how the recommendations affect industries using the articles in respect of which protection is to be granted.

3. The scope of the present inquiry is confined to the following types of electric fans which are at present manufactured in the country:—

Scope of the inquiry.

- (i) Ceiling fans ... A.C. and D.C.
- (ii) Table fans ... A.C. and D.C.
- (iii) Railway carriage fans.
- (iv) Pedestal fans ... A.C. and D.C.

A few of the indigenous manufacturers have claimed that they are also manufacturing inverted types of pedestal fans as well as air circulators.

As industrial fans are not manufactured in the country on a commercial scale, they are outside the scope of the inquiry. The term 'industrial fans' includes exhaust fans, high pressure air blowers, etc.

4. On 1st May, 1951, the Board issued a press communique inviting all firms, associations and persons interested in this inquiry, who desired that their views should be considered by the Board, to submit their representations. Detailed questionnaires were simultaneously issued to all the known producers, importers, consumers and associations. The Directors of Industries with the State Governments of Bombay, West Bengal and Punjab (I) and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi were also requested to furnish detailed memoranda on the electric fans industry. Information regarding the c.i.f. prices and landed costs of electric fans was sought from the Collectors of Customs. The Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, Government of India was requested to furnish a memorandum on various points arising out of this inquiry, including the purchase policy of Government in regard to electric fans. The President of the Board held discussions with the representatives of the Fan Makers' Association of India at Calcutta on 18th June, 1951. He also visited the India Electric Works, Jay Engineering Works, General Electric Company of India and

Calcutta Electrical Manufacturing Company, all of which are situated in Calcutta, on 21st and 22nd June, 1951. Dr. B. V. Narayana-swamy Naidu, Member, and Shri B. R. Sehgal, Assistant Secretary to the Board, visited the Matchwel Electricals (India) Ltd., Delhi, on 3rd July, 1951. They also paid a visit to the Metropole Sound Products, Amritsar, on 4th July, 1951. The President, Members and Secretary of the Board visited the factory of the Crompton Parkinson (Works) Ltd., Bombay, on 27th August, 1951.

A list of those to whom the Board's questionnaires were issued and from whom replies or memoranda were received is given in Appendix I. Shri N. Krishnan, Cost Accounts Officer attached to the Board, visited the following factories and investigated their costs:—

- (i) Matchwel Electricals (India) Ltd., Delhi—17th July, 1951.
- (ii) India Electric Works, Calcutta, 24th July, 1951.
- (iii) Crompton Parkinson (Works) Ltd., Bombay, 10th August, 1951.

The Board had also proposed to cost the General Electric Company of India Ltd., Calcutta, and Calcutta Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calcutta, but these firms were unable to provide the necessary facilities for the purpose.

A public inquiry was held on 30th and 31st August, 1951. A list of persons who attended the public inquiry and gave evidence is given in Appendix II.

5. A number of experiments to make electric fans were made in India between 1920 and 1924. In the latter year, a private limited company, called the India Electric Works, Ltd., was formed in Calcutta, which bought out the sole right of manufacturing fans under patent No. 6473 of 1920 from Shri N. C. Bhattacharya, who had carried out experiments in the Electrical Laboratory of the Government of Bengal and successfully developed a new design for electric fans and taken out the patent mentioned above. The India Electric Works, Ltd., set up a modern factory, designed and made requisite tools, dies and jigs and finally produced electric fans under the trade name 'India Fan'. These fans were sold at a competitive price and became popular within a short time, and in 1927, were taken on the Government of India running contract. The success of this pioneering company encouraged others to enter the field. By 1939, about half a dozen firms were manufacturing fans, with a rated capacity of 40,000 fans per annum. The more important among these units were: Clyde Fan Company, Calcutta, General Electric Company of India, Calcutta, Crompton Parkinson Works, Bombay, and Metropole Works, Verka, Amritsar.

During World War II, there was a heavy decline in imports and this gave an impetus to the indigenous industry. A few new units were set up and the production capacity expanded. The industry expanded further in the last six years, and according to the information furnished by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, there are at present 26 well-established factories and several small units, the total rated capacity of the industry being estimated at 3,00,000 fans.

6. The raw materials required for the manufacture of electric fans are as follows:—

I. Imported.

- (1) Winding wires.
- (2) Resistance wires.
- (3) Ball bearings.
- (4) Condensers.
- (5) Insulating materials (Empire cloth, Empire tube, Egyptian tape, Leatheroid, Fibre sheets, Ebonite rod, Presspahn paper, Bakelite sheet and Bakelite powder).
- (6) Paints and varnishes (synthetic lacquers, synthetic primar, thinners, nitrocellulose paints, zinc white, black and white enamel etc.).
- (7) Waterproof paper.
- (8) Screws.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that efforts are being made by certain manufacturers to manufacture locally raw materials like enamel copper wires, painting materials (Nitro cellulose paints, white and black lacquers, etc.), ball bearings, brass screws, etc.

II. Indigenous.

- (1) Cotton-covered winding wires.
- (2) Hard drawn copper wires.
- (3) M. S. rods.
- (4) M. S. sheets.
- (5) M. S. plates.
- (6) Iron wire nails.
- (7) Porcelain parts.
- (8) Micanite.
- (9) Oils and grease.

On the basis of the figures for 1949-50, the General and Electrical Development Directorate, Government of India, has estimated that raw materials to the extent of 48 per cent. of the total cost are

drawn from indigenous sources, 43 per cent. from the U.K. and other soft currency areas, and 9 per cent. from the U.S.A. and other hard currency areas.

The fan manufacturers represented that the industry was considerably handicapped by the duties on imported raw materials and requested that such duties should be abolished or drastically reduced. The Board has worked out the incidence of such duties on the cost of production of fans in the country and finds that such incidence ranges from 8 to 10 per cent. in the case of A.C. ceiling fans 56" and from 9 to 13 per cent. for D.C. ceiling fans 56". This no doubt represents an appreciable burden on the industry. Since, however, the industry is adequately protected in the internal market by a standard revenue duty of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and a preferential revenue duty of 25 per cent. as well as by import control (see paragraph 14 below), there is at present no case for a reduction in the import duties. It may be noted, however, that the industry has begun to develop an export market in the neighbouring regions. The trade is still rather small, but it is quite probable that the production of electric fans in the country will so expand in the next few years as to make a significant surplus available for export. It is also not improbable that the indigenous fans will meet with strong competition in the export market. In that event, the question of granting relief to this industry in the matter of duties on the imported raw materials used in its production for export should be favourably considered by Government.

7. The Electrical Machinery and Equipment Panel, in its Report (1947), estimated that the pre-war demand for electric fans for domestic use varied between 60,000 and 80,000 fans per annum. **Estimated demand.** The Panel also estimated that the post-war demand would be in the neighbourhood of 1,50,000 fans per annum and laid down a production target of 2,00,000 fans per annum for the five-year period from 1948 to 1952. The General and Electrical Development Directorate, Government of India, has estimated the present demand at 1,40,000 ceiling fans, 60,000 table fans and 12,000 railway carriage fans. The subject was discussed at the public inquiry and it was generally agreed that the current demand could be taken at 1,40,000 to 1,50,000 ceiling fans, 50,000 to 60,000 table fans and 12,000 railway carriage fans per annum. There is also a demand for a small number of pedestal fans.

As regards the future demand, the representatives of the different interests present at the public inquiry expressed the view that the demand would increase by about 10 per cent. per annum. On this basis, it would appear that the demand is likely to increase to about 2,75,000 fans per annum by the end of 1954.

8. According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, there were 26 organised factories in production in 1949, their rated capacity being 3,01,600 fans and their actual production in 1949 being 1,70,843 fans. In 1950 and 1951, six of these units with a combined rated capacity of 21,600 fans were taken off the active list, and after an actual inspection of the remaining 20 units by the officers of the Directorate General of Industries and Supplies, the rated capacity of those units was estimated at 2,78,400 fans per annum. Their actual production was 1,93,799 fans in 1950 and 1,12,912 fans in the first six months of 1951. A list of the factories as furnished by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the rated capacity and actual production of each in 1949, 1950 and the first six months of 1951, is given in Appendix III.

Besides the 26 factories for which information has been furnished by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, there are a few other unorganised factories manufacturing fans in different parts of the country but figures for their actual production were not available to the Board. Taking into account the rated capacity of the six factories now off the active list of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the few unorganised factories existing in the country, the rated capacity of the industry at the present time may be estimated at about 3,00,000 fans per annum.

From the figures of rated capacity and actual production of the organised factories given above, it would be seen that the actual production of the industry has varied in the last two years from 70 to 80 per cent. of its rated capacity. This gap between rated capacity and actual production is largely due to the shortage of raw materials, both imported and indigenous, such as winding wires, hard-drawn bare copper wire and strips, tool steel, free cutting steel bars, electrical sheets, pig iron, etc. In this connection, we have been informed by the manufacturers that, for purposes of allocation of steel to the steel processing industries, the electric fans industry has been placed in group 4 (miscellaneous) and that the quota of steel allotted to the industry is insufficient. We have not had sufficient data to enable us to arrive at any definite finding on the question of adequacy or otherwise of the allocation of steel to the industry. We, however, recommend that the industry should take up the matter direct with the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

9. (a) *Import control policy.*—The position in regard to the issue of licences for imports of electric fans since January, 1949, has been as follows:—

- (i) *January/June, 1949.*—Only table fans were allowed to be imported from soft currency countries, subject to monetary ceilings.

- (ii) *July/December, 1949.*—No licences were issued for imports from any source.
- (iii) *January/June, 1950.*—No licences were issued for imports from any source.
- (iv) *July/December, 1950.*—No licences were issued for imports of ceiling fans from any source. Licences for imports of table fans from soft currency countries were issued to established importers to the extent of 20 per cent. of one half of the best year's imports.
- (v) *January/June 1951.*—No licences were granted for imports of ceiling fans from any source. Licences for imports of table fans from soft currency countries were issued to established importers to the extent of 20 per cent. of one half of the best year's imports.
- (vi) *July/December, 1951.*—Licences are to be issued to established importers by doubling the first half-year's licences for importing table fans only.

(b) *Imports.*—A statement showing the value of 'electric fans and parts thereof' imported into the country from various sources during the periods 1936-37 to 1939-40, 1944-45 to 1950-51 and April/June, 1951, is given in Appendix IV.

From this statement, it will be seen that the main sources of imports in the pre-war period were the U.K., Italy, Germany, Japan and the U.S.A. In the post-war period, the bulk of the imports has come from the U.K.

Imports figures are recorded in the Sea-Borne Trade Accounts of India in terms of value only. In the three pre-war years, 1936-37 to 1938-39, the average value of imports of fans (including parts thereof) amounted to Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. In the last few years, owing to a large increase in indigenous production as well as import control, imports of fans have declined, the average imports in the three years from 1948-49 to 1950-51 being only Rs. 4 lakhs per annum.

(c) Statistics of imports of electric fans in terms of quantity will be useful in any future examination of the position of this industry. We recommend, therefore, that arrangements be made with the Collectors of Customs and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics to record imports in terms of quantity as well as value, of the following categories of electric fans, namely, ceiling fans, table fans, railway carriage fans, pedestal fans and air circulators.

10. (a) *Export control policy*:—Electric ceiling fans are included in O.G.L. IV (*Vide* Notification No. 91/CW (4)/49, dated 17th April, 1949).

(b) *Exports*:—Complete statistics of exports of electric fans are not available. Two firms, Calcutta Electrical Manufacturing Company and Crompton Parkinson, have informed us that they have been exporting electric fans on a small scale to the neighbouring countries, such as Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Siam Malaya and Indonesia, during the last five years. Their combined exports of fans were 3,600 in 1948, 2,500 in 1949, 1,000 in 1950, and 5,500 in 1951 (January—July). Besides, India Electric Works received orders for 6,000 fans from Pakistan and also exported a few fans to Siam in 1951.

11. Electric fans are assessed to duty under item 73 of the First Schedule (Import Tariff) of the Indian Customs Tariff, 34th Issue (as in operation on 1st July, 1951).

The item is reproduced below:—

Item No.	Name of the Article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		
				The U.K.	A British Colony	Burma
73	Electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic.	Preferential Revenue	37½ per cent <i>ad-valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad-valorem</i>	..	12½ per cent <i>ad-valorem</i>

12. As stated in paragraph 9 above, imports of fans have been under control for the last few years. No licences for imports of ceiling fans have been issued since January/June, 1949. Consequently, no recent data were available regarding c.i.f. prices based on actual imports of ceiling fans. The representatives of the General Electric Company of India, Ltd., however, stated at the public inquiry that, if imports of ceiling fans were permitted, the current c.i.f. prices of the G.E.C. ceiling fans, 56"—A.C., would be Rs. 205 per fan and that of the corresponding D.C. fans Rs. 222. As regards table fans, imports of

C. I. F. prices and landed costs.

these from soft currency countries are permitted, subject to monetary ceilings. The current c.i.f. price of the G.E.C. table fans—16", oscillating, D.C., was given as Rs. 108 and that of corresponding A.C. fans as Rs. 123. The c.i.f. price of the G.E.C.—16" fixed fan was quoted as Rs. 77 for A.C. fan and Rs. 96 for D.C. fan. The recent c.i.f. prices of 16" A.C. and D.C. oscillating table fans from Italy, which was the second important source of import, were appreciably higher than those of the corresponding types of the G.E.C. table fans. In agreement with the various interests present at the public inquiry, it was decided to take the c.i.f. prices of the G.E.C. ceiling fans and table fans for purposes of comparison with the fair selling prices of indigenous fans.

In costing indigenous fans, 56" ceiling fans, A.C. and D.C. and 16" table fans, fixed, A.C. and D.C., were taken. The c.i.f. prices and landed costs of the G.E.C. fans of those types are given below:—

G. E. C. Ceiling Fans—56"

	A.C.			D.C.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
C. i. f. price	205	0	0	222	0	0
Customs duty at 25 per cent.	51	4	0	55	8	0
Clearing charges	2	12	0	3	0	0
Landed cost	259	0	0	280	8	0

G. E. C. Table fans—fixed—16"

	A.C.			D.C.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
C. i. f. price	77	0	0	96	0	0
Customs duty at 25 per cent.	19	4	0	24	0	0
Clearing charges	1	12	0	2	0	0
Landed cost	98	0	0	122	0	0

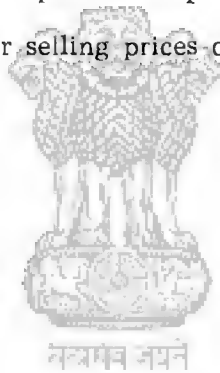
13. The costs of production of electric fans were investigated at three factories, viz., Matchwel Electricals (India) Ltd., Delhi, the India Electric Works, Ltd., Calcutta, and Crompton Parkinson (Works) Ltd., Bombay. The types of fans selected for costing were as follows:—

- Ceiling fans—56" Sweep (A.C.—Capacitor type and D.C.), with regulator and 1 ft. down rod.
- Table fans—16" Sweep (A.C. and D.C.) with regulator (fixed).

- (c) Railway carriage fans—16" Sweep (D.C.) with regulator.
- (d) Pedestal fans—16" Sweep (A.C. and D.C.) with regulator (fixed).

The firms would like the details of their costs to be kept confidential. Accordingly, while the overall cost figures are given in this Report, the details of costs are being forwarded to Government as a confidential enclosure to the Report. In estimating the costs of production, the current costs of materials, power and fuel, labour, repairs and maintenance, consumable stores, establishment and other overheads were taken. Depreciation was taken at rates, allowed by the Income-tax Department, in the case of two of the firms and at the firm's own rates, which were approximately the same as the rates allowed by the Income-tax Authorities in the case of the third firm. Interest on working capital was provided at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on four months' costs of production and the return on fixed capital at 10 per cent. on gross block.

On this basis, the fair selling prices of indigenous fans are estimated as under:—



Estimates of Fair Selling Prices of Indigenous Fans

Unit	Ceiling fans—56" Sweep with regulator and 1 ft. down rod		Table fans—16" Sweep with regulator (fixed)		Railway carriage fans,—16" Sweep with regulator (D.C.)	Pedestal fans—16" Sweep fixed with wooden base	
	A.C. (Capacitor type.)	D.C.	A.C.	D.C.		A.C.	D.C.
(1)	Rs. 141.22	Rs. 145.81	Rs. 101.01	Rs. 107.96	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
(2)	139.82	148.07	77.86	77.67	96.58	127.31	127.08
(3)	124.73

14. The figures relating to comparable types of imported and indigenous fans are given below:—
Comparison of landed costs of imported fans with the fair selling prices of indigenous fans.

A. Ceiling fans—56" with regulator

	A.C.			D.C.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. C. i. f. price of G. E. C. fan	205	0	0	222	0	0
2. Customs duty at 25 per cent	51	4	0	55	8	0
3. Clearing charges	2	12	0	3	0	0
4. Landed cost with duty	259	0	0	280	8	0
5. Fair selling prices of indigenous fans for the three costed units (1)	141	3	6	145	13	0
(2)	139	13	0	148	1	1
(3)	124	11	8

(B) Table fans—16" fixed with regulator

	A.C.			D.C.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. C. i. f. price of G. E. C. fan	77	0	0	96	0	0
2. Customs duty at 25 per cent	19	4	0	24	0	0
3. Clearing charges	1	12	0	2	0	0
4. Landed cost with duty	98	0	0	122	0	0
5. Fair selling prices of indigenous fans for two of the costed units (1)	101	0	2	107	15	4
(2)	77	13	9	77	10	9

From the above figures, it will be seen that the fair selling prices of indigenous ceiling fans are appreciably lower than the landed costs of imported fans at the current rates of revenue duty. Moreover, imports of ceiling fans are at present completely banned. As regards table fans also, it will be seen that while the figures for one of the indigenous makes, both A.C. and D.C., are well below the duty-paid landed cost of imported fans, the figure for the A.C. type of the other make is only slightly above, and that for the D.C. type of the same make appreciably below the landed cost of imported fans. It is clear, therefore, that indigenous table fans are also adequately protected by the current rates of revenue duty. Moreover, imports of table fans are allowed on a restricted basis. Having regard to the comparative figures given above, and also in view of the present policy of restricted imports, we consider that there is no case for imposition of any protective duty on electric fans.

15. The Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, Government of India, has stated that while the quality of indigenous ceiling fans compares favourably with that of imported fans, there is scope for improvement in the mechanical construction and finish of table fans and pedestal fans. As regards railway carriage fans, the Directorate has pointed out that there is considerable scope for improvement in certain constructional features, specially because such fans have to withstand rigid service conditions and inter-changeability of parts and components is important. The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, the Director of Industries, Bombay, the Director of Industries, West Bengal, the Controller of Stores, B.B. & C. I. Railway, the Controller of Stores, South Indian Railway, the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Development Department, the Manager, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, as well as a number of other consumers have stated that the quality of indigenous fans is satisfactory. On the other hand, the Director of Industries, Punjab (I), the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, the General Manager, Scindia State Railways, the General Manager, Jaipur State Railways, the Superintendent, Electrical Branch, B. N. Railway, the Chief Secretary to Government, PEPSU, the Taj Mahal and Green Hotels, Bombay, and a number of other consumers have stated that in most cases, indigenous fans are inferior to imported fans as regards workmanship, finish and appearance.

On the basis of the evidence available to us, we have come to the conclusion that while the ceiling fans manufactured by the leading firms in India are practically as good as the imported ones, considerable improvement is needed in the construction and finish of indigenous table fans and railway carriage fans. We recommend that the manufacturers should take note of the criticisms made by Government Departments, railways and other consumers and take steps to remedy the defects.

16. We understand that while a few of the manufacturers comply with the British Standard Specifications, several others do not follow any definite specifications at all. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Indian Standards Institution has recently formulated draft standard specifications for ceiling fans and that preliminary steps for formulating standard specifications for table fans and pedestal fans, A.C. and D.C. have been already taken. We recommend that the Indian Standards Institutions should be requested to expedite the formulation of standard specifications for all types of electric fans which are at present manufactured in the country on a commercial scale. We are glad to note that the industry realises that

the existing prejudice against the indigenous fans can be removed only if all the manufacturers comply with certain definite standards. The manufacturers have informed us that they have been giving all possible co-operation and financial support to the Indian Standards Institution in carrying out the important work of formulating standard specifications for fans.

17. Our main conclusions and recommendations may be summarised as under:—
Summary of conclusions and recommendations.

- (i) The scope of the present inquiry is confined to—
 - (a) ceiling fans, A.C. and D.C.,
 - (b) table fans, A.C. and D.C.,
 - (c) railway carriage fans, and
 - (d) pedestal fans, A.C. and D.C. [Paragraph 3.]
- (ii) It has been estimated that the incidence of the import duties on raw materials on the cost of production of fans in India varies from 8 to 10 per cent. in the case of A.C. ceiling fans 56" and from 9 to 13 per cent. in the case of D.C. ceiling fans 56". [Paragraph 6.]
- (iii) There is no case for a reduction in the import duties on raw materials at present. An export surplus of electric fans may, however, arise in future and it is probable that indigenous fans may meet with strong competition in the export market. In that event, the question of granting relief to this industry in the matter of duties on the imported raw materials used in its production for export should be favourably considered by Government. [Paragraph 6.]
- (iv) The current demand is estimated at 1,40,000 to 1,50,000 ceiling fans, 50,000 to 60,000 table fans and 12,000 railway carriage fans per annum. The demand is likely to increase to about 2,75,000 fans per annum by the end of 1954. [Paragraph 7.]
- (v) The present rated capacity of the industry is estimated at about 3,00,000 fans per annum. The actual production of the industry has varied in the last two years from 70 to 80 per cent. of its rated capacity. The gap between the rated capacity and the actual production is largely due to the shortage of raw materials, both imported and indigenous. The industry should take up the question of adequate allocation of steel direct with the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. [Paragraph 8.]

(vi) In the three pre-war years, 1936-37 to 1938-39, the average value of imports of electric fans (including parts thereof) amounted to Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. In the last few years, owing to a large increase in indigenous production as well as import control, imports of electric fans have declined, the average imports for the three years from 1948-49 to 1950-51, being only Rs. 4 lakhs per annum. [Paragraph 9(b).]

(vii) Arrangements should be made with the Collectors of Customs and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics to record imports in terms of quantity as well as value of the following categories of electric fans, namely, ceiling fans, table fans, railway carriage fans, pedestal fans and air circulators. [Paragraph 9(c).]

(viii) In the last five years, electric fans have been exported on a small scale to the neighbouring countries, such as Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Malaya and Indonesia. [Paragraph 10(b).]

(ix) Having regard to the comparative figures of the landed costs of imports and the fair selling prices of the indigenous products, and also in view of the current restriction of imports, there is at present no case for imposition of any protective duty on electric fans. [Paragraph 14.]

(x) While the ceiling fans manufactured by the leading firms in India are practically as good as the imported ones, considerable improvement is needed in the construction and finish of indigenous table fans and railway carriage fans. The manufacturers should take note of the criticisms made by Government Departments, railways and other consumers and take steps to remove the defects. [Paragraph 15.]

(xi) The Indian Standards Institution should be requested to expedite the formulation of standard specifications for all types of electric fans, which are at present manufactured in the country on a commercial scale. [Paragraph 16.]

18. We wish to express our thanks to the manufacturers, importers and consumers for their co-operation in carrying out this inquiry. Our thanks are also due to Shri G. D. Saha, Assistant Development

Acknowledgments.

Officer, Development Wing (General and Electrical Directorate), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, and Shri N. Krishnan, Cost Accounts Officer attached to the Board, for their assistance in connection with this inquiry.

H. L. DEY,
President.

B. V. NARAYANASWAMY,
Member.

B. N. ADARKAR,
Member

M. A. MULKY,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
The 1st November, 1951.



APPENDIX I

(Vide paragraph 4)

List of Firms, Associations and Persons to whom the Board's Questionnaires were issued and from whom Replies or Memoranda were received.

@ indicates those who have filled the rated capacity form only.

* indicates those who have sent detailed replies to the questionnaire or sent memoranda.

A. Producers:

- *@1. M/s. Acme Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Antop Hill, Wadala, Bombay 19.
- 2. M/s. Asia Electric Works, Amritsar.
- 3. M/s. Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd., 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
- @4. M/s. Bharat Electrical Industries Ltd., 6-A, S. N. Banerjee Road, Calcutta.
- 5. M/s. B. M. Singh & Sons, 1, Crooked Lane, Post Box No. 2152, Calcutta 1.
- 6. M/s. Calcutta Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
- @7. M/s. Calcutta Fan Works Ltd., 7, Hindustan Park, Calcutta.
- 8. M/s. Central India Electric Works Ltd., Karolbagh, Delhi.
- *@9. M/s. Chandra Electric and Engineering Co. Ltd., Hampanakatta, Mangalore.
- 10. M/s. Clyde Fan Co. Ltd., 21/2, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
- *@11. M/s. Crompton Parkinson (Works) Ltd., Haines Road, Worli, Bombay 18.
- 12. M/s. Ditz Electrical (India) Ltd., Rupnagar, Subzi Mandi, Delhi.
- 13. M/s. Engineering Works of India Ltd., 135, Canning Street, Second Floor, Calcutta 1.
- @14. M/s. General Electric Co. of India Ltd., Magnet House, Chittaranjan Avenue (South), Calcutta.
- 15. M/s. General Engineering and Electrical Works, Loni Road, Delhi-Shahdara.
- @16. M/s. G. T. R. Co. Ltd., 12, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
- 17. M/s. Himalaya Engineering Co. Ltd., 6-T Road. Miller Bury, Ludhiana (E. Punjab).

A. Producers—contd

18. M/s. Hindustan Electric Works, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.
- *@19. M/s. Imperial Electric Company, Amritsar.
- *@20. M/s. India Electric Works Ltd., Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta 8.
21. M/s. India Paramount Industries, Amritsar.
22. M/s. India Reconstruction Corporation Ltd., 21-A, Gaurilaha Street, Calcutta.
- *@23. M/s. Jaura Engineering Works, Azad Nagar, Amritsar.
- @24. M/s. Jay Engineering Works Ltd., 183-A, Prince Anwarshah Road, P.O. Dhakuria, Calcutta.
- *25. M/s. Jay Pee Industries, Chowk Babasahib, Amritsar.
26. M/s. Kaycee Industries Ltd., Kamani Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
27. M/s. Lakshmi Engineering Works, Hide Market, G. T. Road, Amritsar.
- @28. M/s. Machinery and Industries (India) Ltd., Strand Road, P.O. Burashibtola, Chinsurah, Calcutta.
- @29. M/s. Matchwel Electricals (India) Ltd., Post Box 1430, Subzi Mandi, Delhi.
- *@30. M/s. Metropole Sound Products, G. T. Road, Amritsar.
- @31. M/s. Metropole Works, Verka, Amritsar.
32. M/s. Monga Electric Industries, Amritsar.
33. M/s. Murray & Company, New Queen's Road, Swadeshi Mills Estate, Bombay.
- *@34. M/s. National Electrical Manufacturing Company, Patiala.
- @35. M/s. Omega Fan Manufacturing Company Limited, 28, Strand Road, Calcutta.
- *@36. M/s. Polar Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd., 14/2, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.
37. M/s. Punjab Machinery Works, Ludhiana.
- @38. M/s. Raj Electrical Works, Limited, (Previously M/s. Rahu Engineering Works Ltd.), 5, Daryaganj, Delhi.
39. M/s. Sewak Fan House, Amritsar.
- *40. M/s. Standard Engineering Works, 5, Glamour Building, Colaba, Bombay 1.

B. Importers:

- *1. M/s. Asiatic Electric Trading Co., 46-48, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.

2. M/s. Atar Chand and Company, 26/44, Birhana Road, Kanpur.
3. M/s. Balmer Lawrie and Company, 5, Graham Road, Bombay.
4. M/s. Bertane & Company, 115, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
- *5. M/s. Capitol Electric Company, Marine Mansion, 1st Marine Street, Bombay.
6. M/s. Champaklal & Company, Lohar Street, Bombay.
- *7. M/s. Diamond Electric Company, Hamam Street, Bombay.
8. M/s. Eastern Electric and Engineering Company, 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.
9. M/s. Electrical Machines Corporation, The Mall, Kanpur.
10. Electric Merchants' Association, 35, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
11. M/s. English Electric Company, 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.
12. M/s. F. & C. Osler (India) Limited, Swadeshi Mill Compound, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.
13. M/s. General Electric Company of India Limited, Magnet House, Chittaranjan Avenue (South), Calcutta.
14. M/s. Imperial Electric Company, Kothari Mansion, Opposite G.P.O., Bombay 1.
- *15. M/s. Jamestone Engineering Co. Ltd., Esplanade Mansions, Fuller Road, P.B. No. 1482, Bombay.
16. M/s. Karachi Electric Stores (Bombay), 534, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay.
17. M/s. Kotak and Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Bombay.
18. M/s. New India Electric Company, Behind Imperial Bank, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
19. M/s. Philips Electrical Company (India) Limited, Philips House, 2, Heysham Road, Calcutta.
20. M/s. Protos Engineering Company Limited, Lakshmi Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
21. M/s. Shah Trading Company Limited, Lawyers' Chambers, Pickett X Lane 2, Bombay.
- *22. M/s. Sharda Electric & Radio Co., Lohar Street, Bombay.
23. M/s. Simpson & Co. Ltd., 202/203, Mount Road, Madras.
24. M/s. Terra Trading Corporation, Lohar Street, Bombay.
25. M/s. W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, P.B. No. 26, Bombay.

C. CONSUMERS:

(i) *Railways:*

- †1. The Railway Board, New Delhi.
- *2. The Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Mahaluxmi, Bombay.
- *3. The Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Lower Parel, Bombay.

(ii) *State Governments:*

- 4. The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.
- 5. The Chief Commissioner, Bilaspur, Bilaspur.
- *6. The Chief Commissioner, Bhopal, Bhopal.
- 7. The Chief Commissioner, Cooch Bihar.
- 8. The Chief Commissioner, Coorg, Mercara.
- *9. The Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
- 10. The Chief Commissioner, Kutch, Bhuj.
- 11. The Chief Commissioner, Manipur.
- 12. The Chief Commissioner, Tripura, Agarthala.
- *13. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam, Shillong.
- 14. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Patna.
- 15. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Hyderabad, Hyderabad (Dn.).
- 16. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar.
- 17. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madhya Bharat, Gwalior.
- *18. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur.
- *19. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Cathedral P.O., Madras.
- *20. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore.
- *21. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Cuttack.
- *22. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Patiala and East Punjab's States' Union, Patiala.
- 23. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Saurashtra Union, Rajkot.

†The Railway Board has not sent any memorandum. The copies of the questionnaire were distributed by the Railway Board to the different Railways. Jodhpur Railway, O. T. Railway, Bikaner Railway, Southern Railway, Scindia Railway, Gwalior Railway, Jaipur State Railway, E. P. Railway, Kutch Railway, Dholpur State Railway, E. I. Railway, B. N. Railway, Rajasthan Railway, and Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have replied to the questionnaire.

Consumers.—(Continued).

24. The Chief Secretary to the Government of the United States of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
25. The Chief Secretary to the Government of United States of Travancore and Cochin, Trivandrum.
- *26. The Chief Secretary to the Government of United States of Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa.
- *27. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

(iii) Hotels:

28. The Manager "Astoria", The Residential Hotel, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.
- *29. The Manager, "Grand Hotel" (Bombay) Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- *30. The Manager, "Green's Hotel and Restaurant", Appollo Bunder, Bombay 1.
31. The Manager, Majestic Hotel, Esplanade Museum, Bombay 1.
32. The Manager, Mirabelle Hotel, 33-A, Marine Lines, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 1.
33. The Manager, Regent Hotel, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay 1.
- *34. The Manager, Ritz Hotel, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.
- *35. The Manager, Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1.
36. The Manager, West End Hotel, 45, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

(iv) Theatres:

37. The Manager, Aurora Talkies, Tram Terminus, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay 19.
38. The Manager, Central Cinema, Charni Road, Bombay 4.
39. The Manager, Eros Theatre and Restaurant, 42, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.
40. The Manager, Excelsior Theatre, Bastion Road, Bombay 1.
41. The Manager, Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay 4.
42. The Manager, Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road, Bombay 7.
43. The Manager, Roxy Talkies, Roxy Chambers, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.
44. The Manager, Royal Opera House, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.
45. The Manager, Strand Cinema, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, Bombay 5.
46. The Manager, Swastik Talkies, Lamington Road, Bombay 4

C. CONSUMERS.—*concl'd.*(v) *Others:*

47. M/s. Bharat Kumar & Brother, 146, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
48. M/s. Bombay Electric Stores, 303, Lamington Road, Bombay 7.
49. Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., Sir P. M. Road, Bombay 1.
50. M/s. Choksi Electric Company, 148, Princess Street, Opp. Water Fountain, Bombay 2.
51. M/s. Electrical Fan & Motor Works, Victoria Road, Bombay.
52. M/s. F. & C. Osler (India) Ltd., Swadeshi Mill Compound, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
- *53. M/s. Greaves Cotton & Crompton Parkinson Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.
- *54. Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.
55. M/s. Jessop & Company, P.O. Box 108, 63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
56. M/s. Kamani Brothers Limited, Kamani Chambers, 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
57. M/s. K. Uttamchand & Company, 179-81, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
58. M/s. Oriental Commercial Corporation, 76, Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.
59. Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Gulestan, Napier Road, Bombay.
60. M/s. Oriental Metal Pressing Works, Opp. Mahaluxmi Railway Station, Bombay.
61. M/s. Patel Electric Company Ltd., Rattan Bazar, Madras.
62. M/s. Shantilal Brothers, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
- *63. M/s. Sharma Trading Company, 157, Lohar Chawl, P.O. Box 2135, Bombay.
64. M/s. Tata Sons Ltd., Tata Industries Ltd., and Associated Companies. Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Bombay 1.
65. M/s. Zenith Electric Company, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
66. M/s. Parshuram Electric Stores, Power House Road, Sangli (MSM Railway).

D. ASSOCIATIONS :

1. All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay 1.
2. The Secretary, Burma India Overseas Committee, The British Electric and Allied Manufacturers' Association, B-4, Clive Buildings, Calcutta.
3. Engineering Association of India, 23-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
- *4. The Secretary, Fan Makers' Association of India, 35, Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
5. The Secretary, Fan Manufacturers' Association, C/o. M/s. Metropole Works Verka, Amritsar.

E. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS:

- *1. The Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
- *2. The Director of Industries, Government of Bombay, Bombay.
- *3. The Director of Industries, Government of the Punjab (India), Jullunder.
- *4. The Director of Industries, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.
- *5. Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals), Government of India, Shahjehan Road, New Delhi.
- *6. Ministry of Commerce and Industry (General and Electrical Development Directorate), Government of India, New Delhi.

APPENDIX II

(Vide paragraph 4)

List of persons who were present at the public inquiry on 30th and 31st August, 1951 and gave evidence

PRODUCERS:

1. Shri R. D. Vidyarthi, representing. The Fan Makers' Association of India, 35, Stephen House, 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
2. Shri F. R. Moos, representing. The All-India Manufacturers' Organization, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay.
3. Shri B. K. Rohatgi, representing. M/s. India Electric Works Ltd., Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta, 8.
4. Shri P. R. Deshpande, representing. M/s. Crompton Parkinson (Works) Limited, Haines Road, Worli, Bombay 18.
5. Mr. J. H. Yeadon, representing. M/s. Crompton Parkinson (Works) Limited, Haines Road, Worli, Bombay 18.
6. Shri B. S. Agarwal, representing. M/s. Jay Engineering Works Ltd., 183A, Prince Anwarshah Road, P.O. Dhakuria, Calcutta.
7. Mr. K. J. Quick, representing. M/s. General Electric Company of India Limited, Magnet House, Chittaranjan Avenue (South), Calcutta.
8. Shri Bharat G. Doshi, representing. M/s. Acme Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Antop Hill, Wadala, Bombay 19.
9. Shri Bhagwat, representing. M/s. Acme Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Antop Hill, Wadala, Bombay 19.
10. Shri R. D. Patel, representing. M/s. Calcutta Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS:

11. Shri M. C. Dharia, representing. The Electrical Merchants' Association, 35, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
12. Shri J. B. Shah, representing. The Electrical Merchants' Association, 35, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
13. Shri K. C. Desai, representing. The Electrical Contractors' Association, 63, New Stock Exchange Bldg., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

IMPORTERS.—contd.

14. Mr. A. M. F. Cabral, representing. M/s. Jamestone Engineering Co. Ltd., Esplanade Mansions, Fuller Road, Post Box No. 1482, Bombay.
15. Shri Gopaldas R. Parvani, representing. M/s. Asiatic Electric Trading Company, Vithal Sayane Building, 46-48, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
16. Shri B. H. Gunderia, representing. M/s. Diamond Electric Company, 18, Hamam Street, Bombay.
17. Shri R. N. Kapur, representing. M/s. Capitol Electric Company, Marine Mansion, 1st Marine Street, Bombay.
18. Shri N. Motwane, representing. M/s. Chicago Radio and Telephone Co. Ltd., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Post Box No. 1312, Fort, Bombay 1.
19. Shri V. D. Parekh, representing. M/s. Chemicals & Machineries, Limited, Hamam House, Hamam Street, Bombay.
20. Shri H. F. Shah, representing. M/s. Baharistan Limited, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.

CONSUMERS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS:

21. Shri V. V. Apte, representing. Director of Industries, Government of Bombay, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
22. Shri N. C. Killawalla, representing. Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Lower Parel, Bombay.
23. Shri F. J. Vachha, representing. Controller of Stores B.B. & C.I. Railway, Mahaluxmi, Bombay.

APPENDIX III

[Vide paragraph 8]

List of Electric Fans Factories as furnished by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the rated capacity and actual production of each in 1949, 1950 and the first six months of 1951.

S. No.	Name of the Unit	1949		1950		1951 (Jan.-June)	
		Capacity (Number of fans)	Production (Number of fans)	Capacity (Number of fans)	Production (Number of fans)	Capacity (Number of fans)	Production (Number of fans)
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)	
1	India Electric Works, Calcutta	75,000	48,557	95,000	73,232	95,000	42,834
2	Calcutta Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd., Calcutta	36,000	14,112	36,000	19,861	36,000	12,510
3	Bharat Electrical Industries Ltd., Calcutta	3,600	1,083	2,500	1,963	2,500	1,583
4	Jay Engineering Works, Ltd., Calcutta	12,000	8,759	15,000	12,090	15,000	8,937
5	G. E. C. of India (Mfg.) Ltd., Calcutta	24,000	15,068	24,000	15,909	24,000	10,928
6	Engineering Works of India Ltd., Calcutta	18,000	15,137	12,000	7,441	12,000	4,691
7	G. T. R. and Co., Ltd., Calcutta	12,000	5,830	7,500	5,596	7,500	2,595
8	Omega Fan Mfg. Co. Ltd., Calcutta	4,800	1,444	3,000	1,574	3,000	741
9	Polar Elec. Engg. Co. Ltd., Calcutta	3,600	1,665	3,600	3,241	3,600	2,232
10	Machineries and Industries (India) Ltd., Calcutta	2,400	715	1,500	478	1,500	264
11	Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd., Calcutta	2,400	1,461	1,200	1,005	1,200	Nil
12	India Reconstruction Corps. Ltd., Calcutta	4,800	4,126	4,000	2,467	4,000	1,127

13	Calcutta Fan Works Ltd., Calcutta	3,600	2,237	3,600	2,115	3,600	1,404
14	Clyde Fan Co. Ltd., Calcutta	6,000	2,603	5,000	2,618	5,000	1,007
15	Wolverhampton Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta	1,200	132	Off the Active List			
16	Crompton Parkinson Works Ltd., Bombay	24,000	19,904	35,000	24,800	35,000	13,000
17	Murray and Co. Ltd., Bombay	6,000	5,300	Off the Active List		Taken back to Active List, but production report is not taken into consideration.	
18	Kaycee Industries Ltd., Bombay	3,600	728	Off the Active List			
19	British Engg. & Elect. Co. Ltd., Bombay	2,400	1,123	Off the Active List		Taken back to Active List, but production report is not taken into consideration.	
20	Kassels Ltd., Delhi	24,000	11,833	20,000	16,373	20,000	8,377
21	Raghu Engg. Works Ltd., Delhi (at present styled as Raj Elect. Works).	3,600	1,772	2,000	416	2,000	196
22	Empire Industries Ltd., Delhi [at present styled as DITZ Elect. (India) Ltd.].	4,800	1,263	Off the Active List.			
23	General Engg. and Elect. Works, Delhi-Shahdara	3,600	1,058	Off the Active List.			
24	Central India Elect. Works, Delhi	6,000	762	2,000	236	2,000	Nil
25	Metropole Works, Verka, Amritsar	12,000	2,841	3,000	903	3,000	11
26	National Elect. Mfg. Co., Patiala	1,800	1,330	2,500	981	2,500	475
	GRAND TOTAL	3,01,600	1,70,843	2,78,400	1,93,799	2,78,400	1,12,912

NOTE.—1950 and 1951 capacity have been assessed by D. G. I. S. as a result of inspection by D. G. I. & S's Officers.

APPENDIX IV

[Vide Paragraph 9 (b)]

Statement showing the value of Electric Fans and Parts thereof imported into the country from various sources during the periods 1938-37 to 1939-40, 1944-45 to 1950-51 and April-June 1951

Name of the product	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (April-June)
Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances and parts thereof (III D and F) - contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Electrical, including telegraphs and telephone apparatus, not being machinery.												
Electric fans and parts thereof:-												
From												
U. K.	21,08,834	15,51,105	12,41,879	9,72,259	1,89,652	75,891	18,24,371	21,20,065	89,679	2,54,893	2,62,486	1,04,309
U. S. A.	1,53,266	2,55,556	1,92,077	83,330	1,344	9,913	23,582	97,208	64,829	1,633	3,453	3,012
Germany	4,58,028	3,86,193	3,35,304	1,60,029	1,944	9,913	23,582	97,208	64,829	1,633	3,453	3,012
Italy	9,00,376	6,39,469	5,94,457	4,74,910	1,944	9,913	23,582	97,208	64,829	1,633	3,453	3,012
Japan	1,69,865	2,31,347	2,20,662	1,57,569	1,377	670	40,305	8,87,642	57,592	4,27,681	57,451	99,218
Other countries	30,455	18,472	25,171	22,195	1,377	670	40,305	8,87,642	57,592	4,27,681	57,451	99,218
TOTAL	35,15,896	31,07,142	25,09,550	18,70,312	1,92,973	86,474	18,96,258	26,15,815	2,12,100	6,84,207	3,23,390	2,06,539

* Inclusive of instruments, apparatus and appliances and wireless sets imported as baggage.

B.-(i) From 1937-38 the statement includes the Trade of British India with Burma. From the same year, the direct foreign trade of Burma has been excluded from this statement.

(ii) From the 1st March 1948, these accounts include the sea-borne trade of India with Pakistan and exclude the direct foreign trade of Pakistan.

(iii) Extract from "Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India" March, 1941.

(iv) Extract from "Accounts relating to the Foreign Sea and Air-borne Trade and Navigation of India for March 1947, March 1950 and June 1951.

	Symbol	No.
31. Fire hose (1947)	PTB	120
32. Steel belt lacing (1947)	PTB	119
33. Ferro-silicon (1947)	PTB	115
34. Stearic acid and Oleic acid (1947).	PTB	117
35. Machine tools (1947)	PTB	114
36. Wire halsds (1948)	PTB	123
37. Pickers (1948)	PTB	125
38. Motor vehicle batteries (1948)	PTB	122
39. Hydraulic brake fluid (1948)	PTB	122
40. Bobbins (1948)	PTB	125
41. Slate and slate pencils (1948)	PTB	128
42. Expanded metals (1948)	PTB	150
43. Cotton textile machinery (ring frames, spindles, spinning rings and plain looms) (1948)	PTB	167
44. Small tools (1948)	PTB	149
45. Plastics (1948)	PTB	160
46. Soda ash (1948)	PTB	165
47. Glass and glassware (1950)	PTB	174
48. Sterilised surgical catgut (1950)	PTB	184
49. Liver extract (1950)	PTB	185
50. Fountain Pen Ink (1950)	PTB	183
51. Pencils (1950)	PTB	187
52. Fine Chemicals (1950)	PTB	182
53. Sago (1950)	PTB	186
54. Belt Fasteners (1950)	PTB	189

(B) Review Cases

1. Iron and steel manufactures (1947)	PTB	106
2. Paper and paper pulp (1947)	PTB	108
3. Cotton textile manufactures (1947)	PTB	98
4. Sugar (1947)	PTB	107
5. Magnesium chloride (1948)	PTB	124
6. Silver thread and wire (1948)	PTB	126
7. Bicycles (1948)	PTB	131
8. Artificial silk (1948)	PTB	132
9. Sericulture (1948)	PTB	133
10. Alloy tool and special steel (1948)	PTB	136
11. Sodium thiosulphate, sodium sulphite and sodium bisulphite (under section 4(1) of the Tariff Act) (1948)	PTB	140
12. Calcium chloride (1948)	PTB	148

20. Starch (1949).	PTB 163
21. Bichromates (1949).	PTB 168
22. Ferro-silicon (1949).	PTB 169
23. Sewing machines (1949).	PTB 170
24. Cocoa powder and chocolate (1949).	PTB 172
25. Electric motors (1949).	PTB 166
26. Steel belt lacing (1949).	PTB 171
27. Cotton and hair belting (1949).	PTB 173
28. Calcium chloride (1950).	PTB 175
29. Sugar (1950).	PTB 179
30. Potassium permanganate (1950).	PTB 176
31. Wood screws (1950).	PTB 177
32. Dry battery (1950).	PTB 180
33. Oleic acid and stearic acid (1950).	PTB 178
34. Plywood and teachests (1950).	PTB 181

II. PRICE REPORTS

1. Cotton yarn and cloth prices (1948).	PTB 127
2. Paper prices (1948).	PTB 130
3. Fair ex-works prices of superphosphate (1949).	PTB 139
4. Fair retention prices of steel produced by the Tata Iron & Steel Company and the Steel Corporation of Bengal (1949).	PTB 135
5. Ex-works costs of hot metal (Iron for steel making) and fair ex-works prices of pig iron (Basic and foundry grade) (1948).	PTB 137
6. Fair retention prices of steel produced by Mysore Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravati (1949)	PTB 151
7. Fair retention prices of steel produced by the Tata Iron & Steel Company and the Steel Corporation of Bengal (1951).	PTB 205

All the above reports are available with the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, and the Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay I.